BEWS BY TELEGRAPH. HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON

THE DESTRUCTION OF SAN JUAN.

EMPORTANT INVESTIGATION AND INQUIRY PROPOSED.

THE POST ROUTE BILL PASSED.

Amendment to the River and Harbor Bill.

Increased Pay for Soldiers. PEARPUL EFFECTS OF THE FEFER AT HAVANA.

THE VERMONT CENTRAL BAILBOAD

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

From Washington.
THE APPAIR AT SAN JUAN—MYORTANT MOVEMENT IN CONGRESS—THE APPLICATION FOR THE MILLION DOLLARS—THE PROPOSAL TO REPEAL THE PUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1854. ent outroge at San Juan, by order of the Executive, will is scarcely probable, however, that the rules will be sus anded the attention and appropation of several

commanded the attention and approachion of several leading members, is a pregnant circumstance:—

Whereas, The eleventh clause of the eighth section of the first article of the constitution of the United States, declares that "The Congress shall have power to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprissis, and make rules concerning captures on land and water," &c.; and whereas, the constitution doth not invest the President of the United States, or any department of the federal government, or any officer thereof, with power to needed war, or to levy or make officanive war, upon or against any foreign State, or government, or community, or the people thereof, without the previous action of "the Congress" authorizing the same; and whereas, accounts, in a form apparently authentic, have appeared in nivers newspapers of inis country relating to the bombardment by a vessel of the navy of the United States of a town situate in a foreign country gainst which no declaration of war had been previously mace, nor warlise noted by "the Congress;" and whereas, said accounts also represent the invasion of said country by an armed force from said vessel under the flag of the United States, and commanded by an officer of the navy thereof, and the burning of said town and the destruction of the property of the residents thereof; and whereas atthough the indignities and offences to the government and people of the United States, and country, and any other foreign government, for making any just complaint on account of said transactions; yet, inasmuch as it is of his donsequence to the States, and to the people of this confederacy, that no violation of the constitutional compact, and egetally that no usurpation of the property of the government, or any officer thereof, be allowed to pass unnoticed by the great inguity may officer of this House, as the other war. Why the executive branch of the government, or any officer thereof, be allowed to pass unnoticed by the great inguity in the property to this House, as easily as prac

ifive slave law was offered, declared if it would con h men can be safely trusted by any section.

Washington, July 28, 1854.

to Sentinet of this morning comments upon the destion of Greytown, by Commodore Hollins, but with-

enterion of Grey town, by Commodore Hollins, but with-ent expressing its approval of the act. The Union is ellent upon the subject. The Rur says that intelligence received by the Foreign Ministers per the Africa, authorizes the belief that the panish insurrection will prove successful.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

Washington, July 28, 1954.

Mr. PRANCE, (whig) of Md., offered a resolution calling for information respecting the burning of San Juan by aptain Hollins. Agreed to.

Mr. Ress, (dem.) of Teras, moved to take up the bill Incorporating the Texas Navy into that of the United States. Lost—yeas 19, mays 22.

EXECUTIVE SESSION VS. THE MUSIC AND HARBOR SUL.

Mr. Mason, (dem.) of Va., moved for an executive sec-

thought the Senate ought to take up the River and Har-ber bill. It had been reported without amendment, and would lead to no debate. If a long debate sprung up on it he would yield during the day for an executive

Mr. Ban, (whig) of Tenn., said if the River and Harbor bill was not taken up now it would be lost. Mr. BENJAMIN, (whig) of La., thought the River and

Mr. SEWARD, (whig) of N. Y., said that the River and Harbor bill was to be passed now or never. It ought to be passed at once, in order that the President might have

full ten days to consider it.

Mr. Dawson, (whig) of Ga., said there was possibly no question on which the President's mind was more clearly determined than on the River and Harber bill. Other which he would like to have time to examine, ought to

Mr. STUARY moved to take up the River and Harbor bill. greed to-year 56, mays 14-as follows:-Yazz-Meszrs Allen, Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benjamin, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clay ton, Dodge, Wiz.: Dodge, Iows; Douglas, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Gillette, James, Johnson, Jones, Tenn.; Fearce, Pettit, Pratt, Rockett, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Sidell, Start, Surmer, Thompson, N. J.: Wade, Walker, Weller-35.

NAYE-Messus, Adams, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Dawson, Fitspattick, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Mallory, Masco, Toombs, Toccey, Williams—14.

Mr. Hunna, (dem.) of Va., reported back the Fortis-ation bill without amendment, and the Army Appro-

ciation bill with amendments, and the Post Office Appro several committees, amid great noise and confusion.

Among these was one for printing ten thousand copies of
the reports of the Engents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Adopted.

Also, a bill providing for the temporary accommodation of the courts in Boston, and providing for the selection of the said buildings for the United States Courts and Post Mess in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore,

s amended by the House. Mr. Torcar, (dem.) of Conn., appealed to the Senate to

me thousand manuscript pages, of the size of the Delly

Mr. RUSE, (dem.) of Texas, said be hoped the Senate ould pass it. It contained every post routs which had een saked for. It was necessary to pass it now as it rould require several days to have it corolled. The bill was read by its title three times and passed.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR HILL RESUMED. one. These adopted are unimportant, and do not in-crease the appropriation. In the bill is the following

That the Secretary of War, before expending any part of the morey berein appropriated, shall in such cases as he may think the public interest requires it, caure a re-examination and re-survey of the public works hereby appropriated for, and he is hereby authorized to modify the present plan, if in his opinion the public interest will be materially benefitted thereby.

following — And ir, in such re-examination and re-enrrey, the said storetary shall be of opinion that a cession of jurisdiction over the place occupied by any of the said works is required from the State in which any work is situated, to the United States, or if there shall be in his opinion any other sufficient reason for doing so, he is hereby authorized and empowered to suspend the application of any appropriation consainer in this act, and it such case he shall report to Congress at his max ression the facts and the reasons in which his action may be founded, in order that Congress may take such further action as may, in the discretion of Congress, seem to require.

Mesers Reward, Badors, Chase, and Tooms opposed the amendment as giving the Secretary of Wayneyer of

the amendment, as giving the Secretary of War power of veto on the acts of Congress.

Mesara Russ, Renamin, Stuart, Cass, and Prait enstained it. They held that, as Congress had not the information necessary to determine whether every work proposed in the bill was or was not essential and proper, a discretion ought to be allowed for the Secretary, upon re-examination and survey, to suspend any such work until the further action of Congress upon full information. The President would be forced to approve of every improvement in this bill, or yeto all. vement in this bill, or veto all.

Mr. Tooms moved to amend the amendment, by pro-viding that no work should be suspenfed because the Scoretary of War should not approve of the constitution ality or policy of appropriating public money. Rejected

Committee—
And unless Coopress shall, at said session, by a joint resolution or other proper proceeding, express its approbation of such act of the Secretary, he shall, without delay, proceed to execute said work so suspended.

Mesers. LENJAMIN and STUARY opposed it, and Mesers.

BADGER and Toomes supported it. Mr. Bzn. discussed the subject generally. He preferred to sirile out of the bill all objectionable provisions to adopting the policy of giving the Secretary of War super-

Bauen's amendment was rejected—year 15. At four o'clock a motion was made to adjourn, which

was lost-yees 21, nays 25.

Mr. Ertant replied to Mr. Bell. Mr. Dawson opposed the whole bill. He also oppose the committee's amendment. It was designed to avoid a veto by the President, though giving the same power

to the Secretary of War.

Mr. GEYER also opposed the committee's amendment.

At half-past four o'clock the Senato adjourned—yeas

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, nittee, of which he was Chaltman, had nearly completed the investigation of the first branch of the subject re-ferred to them, samely: the recent unauthorized alteration of the Minnesota Land act. The second branch—re-taining to an interpolation of a bill before the House to pay pursous employed by Congress—involved a matter

excused from rervice on that Committee.

The House then passed, without reading, the General

Mr Faciscom (whig) of Va , a member of the Commit-tee on Military Affairs, caused to be real a communication from the Secretary of War, addresse I to him yester-day, covering a letter from Gov. Stevens, in which the letter states he has received information from the acting Governor of the Washington Territory, to the effect that the Fort Stopson Indians, a numerous and warlike race, have recently made attacks on the frontier settlements of the Territory, and killed some four or eight settlers. It is removed (hief Justice Lander is among the missing.

Mr CHANDIER, (whig) of Pa., asked leave to submit nesolution respectfully requesting the President of the United States to furnish any official information which he may have received at the departments, relative to the destruction of Greytown, or San Juan del Norts, by Captain Hollins, of the United States vessel Cyane; and also that the President be requested to furnish expire of in-tractions given to Captain Hollins relative to the demand for satisfaction which was made, in the same of the United States, before the bombardment and destruction of that place. The rules were suspended—122 against 35.

Mr. Entorr , asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave law of 1850. He wished to make a statement—— Cries of " Order," " Order."

Mr. Sourses, (whig) of Md .- We understand the subject very well.

Mr. Elliott then moved for a suspension of the rules. Disagreed to—Yeas 45, nays 120, as follows:—

Mr. Hillort then moved for a suspension of the rules. Disagreed to—Yeas 45, nays 120, as follows:—Yeas—Messrs. Ball. Bennett, Benson, Campbell, Carpenter, Corwin, Crocker, Davis of R. I., Dewitt, Dick, Dickinson, Eastman, Edmands, Elliott of Mass., Erschart, Giddings, Goodrich, Harlan of Ohio, Howe, Jones of N. Y., Khox, Matteson, Mayall, Morgan, Norton, Parker, Pennington, Pringle, Ritchie of Fenn., Russell, Sabin, Egg. Sapp. Elmmons, Smith of N. Y., Stuart of Ohio, Thurston, Front, Ogham, Wade, Walley, Washburne of Ill., Washburn of He, Wentworth of Mass.

NATS—Messt. Aiken, Jas. C. Ailen, Willis Allen, Ashe, Palley of Ga., Benton, Bosock, Boyce, Brecken-ridge, Bridges, Brooks, Carcuther, Chemuschais, Chastain, Chrisman, Churchvell, Cark, Gingman, Cobb, Cock, Coc., Caige, Curella, Davis of Ml., Bewon, Disney, Dowdell, Brain, Danbar, Eddy, Edgerton, Edmundson, Illiott of Ry., Ellison, English, Tarley, Faulknee, Florence, Felley, Geode, Groet, Wood, Grow, Harris of Ala., Harris of Miss, Harrisoe, Haven, Hendricks, Hean, Illibon, Hendrick, Hean, Illibon, Hendrick, Henn, Helm, Lether, Lindley of Mo., Malullen, McNair, Macy, McQueen, Mayriee, Maxwell, Miller of Mo., Miller of Luc., Salth of Va., Smith of Ala., Shayth, Sollers, Stanton of Tenn., Smith of Va., Smith of Ala., Shayth, Sollers, Stanton of Mich, Stratton, Straub, Stuart of Mich, Taylor of Penn, Smith of Ala., Shayth, Sollers, Stanton of Mich, Stratton, Straub, Stuart of Mich, Taylor of N. Y., Tylor of Ohio, Taylor of Fenn, Vall, Vannan, Walley, Weight of New, Schliffer, Wicker, Wheler, Wille, Wright of Miss., Wright of Pa., Zollicofer.

Mr. FAULENCE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill increasing the pay of the rank and file of the army to eleven dellars a mouth for infantry, and twelve for dragoous, and to encourage culistment.

was received from the Senate, with amendments.

Mr. Housens mid the amendments appropriate five additional millions of deliars.

It was ordered to be printed, to let all see what they are.

BRANK OF AMENICARY COMMITTEES.

On motion, the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Enrolled Bills, and the Committee to investigate facts connected with the unauthorized alteration of the Minneseta bill, severally obtained permission to absent themselves during the session of the House.

Mr. Simmons was appointed in place of Mr. Washburn on the Minneseta select committee. Adjourned.

J. R. Perkins, of the firm of Perkins & Travers, mer-chants, last night, while asisep, fell from a window of his residence and killed himself.

The Vermont Central Railroad.

BEFORT OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—THE
COMPANY ASSUME THE STOCK FRAUDULENILY

ISSUED.

Bosrox, July 28, 1854.

The committee chosen to investigate the recent oversisme of 16,321 shares in the Vermont Central Railroad by Edward Crane, the President of the company, have made a lengthy report. They exponents all parties from the fraud except Crane, and after alluding to his previous cree issue of 2,000 shares, the committee say "To inflict a second injury on a corporation already prostrated by his misconduct, renders the act the more despicable; and when it is considered that everything was done to rhield him from the consequences of his first transaction, on the ground that he received no private benefit from it, he has added ingratitude to crime, and stands before the public an object of searn and contempt. It is not alone the injury he has inflicted on the Cantral corporation that he is guilty of, but the offects of his rascality are felt on all similar property, and there is scancely a stock or security on the list which has not been depreciated by his acts. From this and similar transacrecevered for a long period. If there is no legal punish ment for such stupendous frauds, it is high time laws should be enacted which will bring the offenders to justice. It is not just to punish minor crimes with seresults—and it is to be hoped now that these outrages are fresh in the public mind, that efficient means may be taken to accure the passage of stringent laws, if they do not already exist, which will render it impossible for guilty parties in such transactions to escape the just penalties of their crimes. With regard to the over same of stock, your committee are clearly of the opinion that corporations are responsible for the acts of their agents. It is not just or right that innocent holders of from the office of the Company bearing the seal of the cor-If there has been a delinquency on the part of the autho-rized agents of this Company, the responsibility rests with the corporation, and not with the public. If stock Company must obtain redress from such parties, and not believed impossible to do. If the principle is adopted, that certificates regularly issued and properly signed by the officers of corporations can be repudiated, what evidence can the community have when they take a certificate of stock for any corporation, that it represents anything, or is of any value? The adoption of any succiden would be monatrous and unjust, and add to the

distruct that already prevails, and its effects would not only be disastrous to all railway shares, but to all corpo-rations, the stock of which is represented by certificates. The report closes by recommending a resolution that demanding an immediate and thorough investigation of the affairs of the company.

Dreadint Riot Among the Philadelphia Fire-

A riot took place about one o'clock this moraing, on the corner of Fourth and Callowhill streets, between the Fairmount Engine and Moyamensing Hose Companies. A German, who was on his way home from a wedding, was shot through the thigh, and was conveyed to the Hespital. John Kane, aged 20, was shot in the back, the ball ledging in his right breast. The wound will probably prove fatal. John Raftree received a pistol ball in his right arm. They both belonged to the Meyanon-lag these Company. Several arrests were made, amongst them Elisha Reed, belonging to the Fairmount Company with a discharged pistol in his hand, and John Dean of the Moyamensing Company. The light was of short duration, but many shots were fired before the police interered to qualit the rist. interfered to quell the riot.

Fire at Chicoper-Four Lives Lost. SPRINGPIELD, Mass., July 28, 1854. A dwelling-house, belonging to A. Buliens, and occu-

he are sing noise, occording to A. Banes, and occu-pied by two Irish familier, near the junction depot at Chiapper, was destroyed by fire, about one o'clock this morning, and four females perished in the flames. Two of them were named Canty, agai respectively nine and

state, and the head of one of the unfortunate girls was not to be found at all. A young man, named Patrick Boler, was badly burned in rescuing his mother from the room occupied by the victiats. House valued at \$1,000.

of the Yellow Fever.

Barrimone, July 28, 1854. Bairmone, July 28, 1804.
The Southern mail as late as due is come to hand. The Charleston papers contain the details of the Harans news to the 22d instant received at that port por steamer Isabel. The dreadful prevalence of the yellow fever is the chief item of interest. The disease was not confined to the towns, but was spreading to a fearful extent the 20th instant, there were over three hundred cases.

The Fallure of John Tucker. PHILADELPHIA, July 28, 1854.

Mr. Tucker's Habilities are entirely in his individual capacity, and will not affect the company with which he is connected. The assets far exceed his indebtedness. but consist of rallroad and other securities that cannot at present be realized, except at a rulnous sacrifice.

Destructive Fire at Columbia, Pa.

Courses, Pa., July 28, 1854.
The building attached to the Shawnee furnaces, owned by Mesers. Wright and Nephew, at this place, took fire this evening and were all consumed. The damage to the mechinery, buildings, &c., will amount to \$40,000.

Movements of Mr. Fillmore. Br. Fillmore and son leave here to morrow for Caynga county. They are both in very feeble health.

S. Nort. New London; W. W. Cook, Hostor; B. Van Renssalser, N. T. Reynolds, Albany, arrived yesterday at the
Astor House.

I. M. Braddey, N. Y.; C. W. Koulet, A. J. Curtis, J. H.
Anderson, Miss.; L. Johnson and party, Alex. Forking,
Philadelphia; Hon. Victor Burths, S. A. Relley, B. W.
Sears, N. O.; J. H. Huf, Californie; C. S. Mills, Ind., arrived at the Prescott House resterday.

Judge Wells, Me; Col. S. Seymout, Piermont; E. D.
Leary, Ala.; J. B. Honekler, Sandwich biands; Hon. J.
Leary, Ala.; J. B. Honekler, Sandwich biands; Hon. J.
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Hon. Comming the investment of the commentary
Hon. Comming the first Hone B. Comwell, Mo.;
Capt. J. B. Jaham, California; P. de Ameostequa and family,
Mexico; J. H. Taylor and family, St. Louis; J. S.
Hilbgon and party, Louisrille, prestorday arrived at the
Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. Benjemin and lady, J. J. Fordin, Lea., Benj. Bellamy, Bostou, S. C. Concklin, Alm. Van Dason, arrived
yesterday at the Union Place Hotel.

Amply Lad.

Amply Lad.

In the deamship James Adger, from Charleston—Miss.
Luzie Graty, Miss. Bl. Post, Miss Fludd, Mrs. W. Shopberd, Mrs. Tindd, Mrs. Rerbert, krs. H. White, Mrs. W. J.
Leyles and child, Rov Dr. Post and lady, W. McKlanon and
lady, J. Fortens and lady, Rev T. G. Freeman and lady,
W. H. Duncan, W. Elliott, Jr., Jeo Shage, M. Burbeck, A. D.
Koott, Rev. Mr. Higgin, J. B. Cohes, J. G. Ottmann, L. M.
Wiley, G.D. Barnes, M. Husbook, J. Jacobes, T. Oloott, J. T.
Leels, V. de Z. Nallas, Walley Cade, and 20th the steerage.

Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer.]

Washingrow, July 2:, 1854.

The Purchase of Russian Triviory on the North Pacific.

The administration has under consideration a proposition to purchase the Russian Territories in America, extending along the Pacific from Istitude 64 deg. 40 min. north, to the Polar Sea. Tas sum suggested is not large. It is the opinion of some members of the administration that the negotiation will be neither difficult nor tedious. Russia is not tenacious of dominion on this continent. Eight years ago she voluntarily surrendered two promising establishments in California, which, if managed with that tar-seeing prudence and the energy which desting uish her statesmen, could hardly have failed to miske the influence and power of the autocrat suppreme in Northern Mexico, and even to have added to his empire the splendid a quisitions of California and Scora. Yet Bodega was surrendered without reinctance, and, so far as appears, without compensation.

A single branch of trade makes Sitka, the Rus-

size-American capital, a place of some consequence. This is the fee trade with California. It is also a depot for the fur trade and scal fishery; and if incorporated with our Union, will be once a convenient and importent station for our whaling vessels. I do not know that I would be jestified, from the general current affairs at the federal capital, in saying that "northward the star of empire takes its way," but the tide of annexation stems to have taken a northern flow, and we may expect, perhaps, during the term of the present administration, some rainable territorial accessions in that direction.

Gen. Pierce, Gov. Marcy, and Gen. Cushing, and for any information I have to the contrary, some or all other members of the Cabinet, sin erely deplore the blunder by which Mr. Polk surrendered to Grout Britain the island of Quadra or Vancouver, at the outlet of Puget's Soond. This island would make a beautiful State, containing an area of from thirty to forty thousand square miles, and being covered with forests, rich with coal, and other mineral deposits. The British government appears to attach very little importance to it, and has not manuged if to the satisfaction of its own subjects, or with profit to its exchequer, or to the commerce of the kingdom. In American hands, it would be what California, Oregon and Washington have each become—rich, powerful and prasperous recommentities—sovereignties within a spicentid sagregation of independency of the general subjects, or with profit to its exchequer, or to the commerce of the kingdom. In American hands, it would be what California, Oregon and Washington have each become—rich, powerful and prasperous recommentities—sovereignties within a spicentid sagregation of independent with the profit of its exchequer, or to the commerce of the kingdom. In American hands, it would be what California, Oregon and passessions of Machania state and set of the fact of the fact of the california of the Resistant of the Carris and the provinces with a south of the profit of the Ric

Kansas—Nebraska.

LETTER FLOW COM. MANYENNY.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1854.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ST. LOUIS FILOT.

I bave read in the St. Louis Democrat of the 13th lett, an editorial paragraph, headed "Presemptions."

I have read in the St. Louis Democrat of the 13th inst., an editorial patagraph, headed "Fre-emptions in Kansas and Nebraska," which contain about as much falsebood and misrepresentation as could well be compressed into the same number of litres of newspaper matter.

It became evident to me when in the Indian country last fall, that the state of things produced mainly by Mr. Benton's nullifying speech on the frontier, in which he put the laws and treaties of the United States at defiance, and invited all, on his authority, to go over and settle in the Indian country, rendered it extremely doubtful whether any treaties would be concluded, and for this reason delegations were invited to Washington.

The article alluded to states that the treaties have all been so framed as to prevent poor men from settling the country, &c., that all lands are to be put up for sale to the highest lidder, and thus the right of pre-emption is to be desired to actual settlers.

All the treaties encounted with the tripes north

settlers.

All the treaties concluded with the tribes north of the Kanass river have been ratified by the Senate and embrace the Omahas, Ottoes, and Missouris, Saw, and Poxes of Missouri, fowas, Kickapooe and

and embrace the Omahas, Ottoes, and Missouris, Saw, and Foxes of Missouri, Iowas, Kickapooe and Defawares.

The cessions of land to the United States by these treaties amount, to about eleven millions five hundred thousand acrea, all of which is unconditionally ceded, and therefore subject to pre emption; except about six hundred and thirty-four thousand five hundred acrea, which is to be sold as the lands of the United States are sold, with this difference, that Congress may, after a limited time, graduate and reduce the price, and the proceeds are to be paid to the tribes, after deducting therefrom the cost of surveying, managing, and selling the same. Of this six hundred and thirty-four thousand five hundred acres, five hundred and thirty-four thousand five hundred acres, five hundred and thirty-cight thousand five hundred and exception of about two hundred and eight thousand acres, and ninety six thousand acres, all of which, with the exception of about two hundred and eight thousand one hundred and sixty acres, belonging to the Wess, &c., will be subject to preemption—the provision in relation to the Wess, &c., land, being the same as that for the Delawares and lowes.

The case then stands thus:—Lands acquired by those treaties subject to preemption, twelve million acven hundred and eleven thousand eight hundred and fixty acres.

Liwill thus be seen that the statement of the Missouri Hundred and sixty acres.

It will thus be seen that the statement of the Missouri Hundred and sixty acres.

imited time to graduate and reduce the price, six hundred and sixty-two thousand six hundred and sixty acres.

It will thus be seen that the statement of the Missouri Democrat is, as almost every article that appears in that sheet in relation to Indian matters, a hundle of falsehoods and misrepresentations, manufactured for a purpose.

That I did not obtain an unconditional cession from the lowes, Delawares, Wess, &c., is, in my opinion, to be attributed to the very reprehensible conduct of the Missouri Democrat, and those on the frentier and in this city who have acted with it.

I may here remark, that I saw Judge Atchison very seldom during the pendency of my negotistions with the Indians of Nebraska and Kansas, and always found him anxious and solicitous that treaties should be concluded with the different tribes on such conditions us to open my specially those territories to settlers; willo, on the other hand, every embarrasement was thrown in my way by those who are ranked as the friends of Colonel Benton.

As soon as the remaining treaties are ratified, and the necessary appropriations made, the Indian reservations and selections made, to the cold that the settlers may avail themselves of the full benefits of these treaties.

Geo. W. Mantenny, Commissioner.

HAVANA, July 22, 1854. Military Districts of Cub .- The Correspondent of the Herald and the Official Organ of the Captain-

General-The Marquesa, &c. If my memory serves me, you are informed that by a general order of the 15th inst., this island was divided into six zonus militares, military zones or districts. As it is just possible that a war will yet ensue between the United States and Spain, it has occurred to me that a list of the several districts and brigades, with their commanding officers, would prove interesting, so that should horrid war come in reality, we may at least know the material of which

manded by Brigacher Don Francisco Raiz de Apoca-da. The troops under his command are the Infantry regiment of the Queen, and that of Isabella Segundas battery of the brigade of Mountain Artillery, and seven squadrons of the reval militia. The reserve of the foregoing composes the district of Havana, and is under the command of Brigadier Don Juan Rodriguez y de la Tone. The troops which compose this reserve, are the four infantry regiments of been, Cataluna, Astorias and Iberia, a battalion of the Guardia Civil, a regiment of artillery, two batteries of the Mountain Artillery, a company of sappers, three squadrons of lancers, and ten s uad-rens of the rural militia. The second district, that of Matanzas, is under the command of the Governor of Matenzas, the Brigadier Don Ramon Conti. The treeps of this command are the three infantry regi-ments of "the Union," of "Barcelona," and of "Coba," two squadrons of lancers, a company of the "Guardia Civil," and seven squadrons of the las, is under the command of Brigadier Don Julian regiments, two squadrons of lancers, a battery of the brigade of mountain artillery, a company of the Guardis Civil, and fourteen squadrons of the rural militia. The fourth district, that of Puerto Principe, is under the command of its Governor, Brigadier Don Jose Antonio Quesada. The troops in this district, (which, I may observe, is notoriously the most disaffected to Spanish rule in Cuba,) are the three infantry regiments of the "King of Spain" and of " Havana," four squadrons of lancers, a battery of the brigsde of mounted artillery, and five squadrons of the rural militia. The fifth and last district, "The Oriental District of Cuba," is under the command of Brigadier Don Ratael Lopez Ballesteros, who has under his command the four in-fastry regiments of the "Crown;" of "Cantabria," of "Tarragena," and of "Ballen;" a squadron of lancers, a battery of the brigade of mountain ar-tillery, a battery of foot artillery, a company of the

isneers, a battery of the brigade of mountain artillery, a battery of foot artillery, a company of the "Geardia Civil," and ten squadrons of rural militia. A note is appended to the foregoing, which is extracted from the Geardia, (and which, I may remark, is the first piece of "useful information" for which I am is debted to it)—" First the Commanding Generals of the Oriental and Occidental departments will take the personal command of the troops in these cases in which their action may be judged necessary, according to my (the Captain General's) reserved instructions."

Not being a military man—a good steel pen being my "wcapon of attack and defence"—I shall not attempt to criticize this arrangement of the army of Cubs. Perhaps, however, the enquiry will be pardened, why there are but five "squadrons of rural militia" assignce to the district of Peerto Principe, and fourten some rops of the same to the district of "Cinco villas," if the Marquis de la Pezuela isse ass he stated in the Decree, ashort time since—full confecence in the strong arms of the majority of the inhabitants of this "ever loyal bland." The George appears recently to have been determined to place me under obligation to it. The leading article in the number of that paper of the loss in the surface of the loss of sufficient importance to send you the following translation of:—

ANSWER TO THE CALUMNUS SERIAR BY THE NEW THERE OF THE ENEMY.

Andencia, and, on personal accurity, has left the island seme little time since.

Senor Berrell is not allowed to communicate with Senorse Choperana and Casiro. Never has the African frenty bere so well carried out as a present. These are facts which every body knows.

What do you think of the honesty of the New York Hanard correspondents.

What do you think of the bonesty of the New York Ilkarate correspondents?

I presume that at least a portion of the foregoing refers to me, and therefore, at once, unhesitatingly reply to it. If the orders of the Captain & Department for the suppression of the slave trade, have worked so well. Low is it that so large a number of Bozel negroes have, within the present year, been introduced into the island, and have not been captured. If difteen hundred have been captured in the three before named districts, according to the experience of all the past, at least three thousand have been landed and placed upon the plantations; besides the suspension and placing upon trial the Lleuterant Governors and Assessors of Trinidad, Santi Espiritu and Bahia Honda, would seem to contradict the statement of the "instructions" having worked so well. The other portions of the foregoing translation, I leave to those of your correspondents here to whom it refers.

I have not, however, concluded the translation of the article. Another paragraph in it says:—

The Captain General has shown no disposition to facilitate marriages between the white and blacks but

the article. Another paragraph in it says:—
The Captain General has shown no disposition to facilitate magriages between the whites and blacks, but
permits the laws to remain in force at present as they
did formerly, and contents himself in preventing the
nobility from marrying with colored people. The unequal marriages during the past year are stated to be 146,
and during the six last menths, under the command of
General Peacels, 76 have taken place as yet. These are
facts as well!

General Pesuela, 70 have taken place as pet. These are facts as well!

Are they, Sedor Editor of the Gaceta? Unfortunately for your truths or facts, I happen to be possessed of a somewhat antiquarian spirit, and if I do not convict you of a suppressio cere, if not of some thing more criminal, then "write me down an ass." It is perfectly true, that according to the old laws of Spain, intermatrisges between the whites and blacks are permitted; but in the reign of Ferdinan-do Septimo there was a royal ordinance issued (has the custor of the Gaceta ever heard of it?) by which ruck marriages were ordered not again to be permitted, and which royal ordinance has been in full force until the Bishop's circular was issued in May ast, and which, inclice, is published in my letter in the ENW YOUR HEMALD of the 29th uft. What now, Score Editor of the Gaceta, will the thousands who will, I presume, peruse this letter, say of your character for "honesty," as compared with that of the humble correspondent of the New Your Hemald?

character for "honesty," as compared with that of
the humble correspondent of the New York
II rain?

But the Diario de la Marina in its succeeding
saue comes to the sid of its contemporary of the
Gaeta, extracting its article, of which I have above
translated the chief portions, and appends the observations of which the following is an impartial
translation:—

Stapid and cowardly calumnies like the above do not
meet the name of "news," and their poisonous stings
are not sufficient to provoke our satenishment. They
are only based upon the system to offer insult to any
thing that be are the beautiful Spanish name, and their
intensity increases when, as at present, follows the
beasting of utter imposence, which proves the imposability of ulterior designs and urges them to seek for
comething else to cool their anger.

But, in a similar manner, the struggles of their inefficiency are on a par with their villary. But that resource is only warting the brief influence, which it might
at some cother time exercise.

Notwithstanding even when an occasion should present titled, our humbly spoken words could not add anything to the swere chastisement which the defancers will
receive, nor shall we reneunce the loca to dissect here,
according to our ancient inshifts, the fabulents stories
which have ocuse from a similar origin.

Very soon we shall have a great deal to say to our
friends of the Brazin and its contemporaries, without
torgetting its renowmed correspondents.

Is not this terrible? But those whom he calls
"defemers" (upon the principle, I presume, of the
"greater the trith the greater the libel,") are to
receive severe chastlement, that is, when we are
caught, I suppose. May Heaven forfend me from
the fate which I believe would be mina, were the
Marquis de la Pecucia ever to suspect that it am, and

have been for a considerable period of time, one of the Naw Yoax Herald's Havana Correspondents. Politically, everything here is "fist, stale and un-profitable." I have not even a few local items of intelligence to add, except indeed that the "vomito" carries off its scores daily, and that the cholera has, it is reported, again made its appearance at Sagna la Grande; but, happily, of a less fatal character than heretofore. Poucanners.

In Grande; but, happily, of a less fatal character than heretofore.

P. B.—The presty Marquesa de la Pezuela appeara to have changed her mind about returning to Spain. She continues to delight us poor bachelore by her presence each evening on the Pasco de Tacon, with her sweet countenance "wreathed with smiles," appearing as glorious as Aurora herself, widst the face of her morose husband is derkened with frowns as black as Erebus. But that comparisons are, as Mrs. Partington would say, "odoriferous," the temptation to make one here is strong; but, as Saliust writes:

Dividiarum et fome loria duza atque fragilis.

City Intelligence.

A VILLEBOUN OUTHARN ON BROADWAY.—On Thursday evening about 10 o'clock, as we were passing down Broadway, we were made the eye witness of a most flagrant and williainous-outrage. On the block below Taylor's asloom, a gentleman was waking issurely stong, which a lody upon his sem, when an overgrown, drunken, brutal rowdy, one of the handreds who infest our city, walked up to the gentleman, rushed him from the halp by his side. The lady happened to have seme enough to keep cool under the circumstances, walked on a few paces, and waited for friend to come up with her, which was much better than fanting, getting frightened or otherwise becoming excited. The gentlemaes, as soon as he could release himself from his beastly assallant walked on to his lady companies, who again took his arm, and they both continued their course up Broedway. The secondred, however, who molested them, not yet content to leave them alone. followed after, cursing and hooting, using veligar and abusive epithetic, and, for the second time, chowed the geatleman away from his lady companion, dended the geatleman away from his lady companion, and the again releved himself, and joined his friend, and being followed up for a block or two more, they were finally permitted to go on in peace. The villain than three officers the artice. The secondrel, as drunk as he was, or feigned to be a papeared to have sense enough temolest only those who were small in stature or physimily unable to meet on equal footing an overgrown villain like himself. The worst feature of the whole affair war, the fellow appear et to be back at by a crowd of his own it, who followed after him, laughed to see him shove and strike at the unofesteding passers by, and encouraged him in his work for better regulations of seclety in its primitive and contractive of the contra

inpen the sidewalk, the only regret of all honest meawould have been that the builter robbed the halter.

ACCIDEAT ON A STRAM DREDGEM—ERVIN MEN RURI—
This morning at 12 o'clock, while dredging in Gowanus
hay with one of loued & Lyons patent dredging machines
the steam holier expised d. There were seven persons on
board at the times of the explosion, all of whom were
slightly injured. Mr. G. H. Fonde, the inventor of the
machine, was thrown some distance into the air, but eecaped with slight scalding, and a few bruises. Mr. Marshall who was captain of the dredger, was forced through
the bottom of a small seaw, laying by the side of the
dredger, but excapt domparatively unhart. The caose
of the scaldent was believed to be on account of seme
flaw in the boiler. The machine was new, and built in
the strongest and most aubstantial manner, and had
proved herself by previous experiments, to be a great improvement in dredging machines. The boiler and engine
were built in Charleston, Mass. The machinery was constructed at the Allaire Wors ain this city. Several boats
on the stone witnessing the accident, inneediately put off
to the acsistance of the wounded, but found none of
them so as locaty injured as to require their ad.

IEEE IN 1918 SES BURINGE—A fire backet out last
with the state with the text and a sight and the sight and the state and the sight and the sight to the several of classical text and the sight and the sight and the sight and the several of classical text and the sight and the sight and the state and the sight and the state and the sight and the sight

nal militis" as ignore to the district of Peerto Principe, and fourteen some rous of the same to the district of "Cinco villas," if the Marquis de la Pezuela less—as he stated in the Decree, a short time since—full confidence in the strong arms of the majority of the inhabitants of this "ever loyal Islands". The Georda appears recently to have been determined to place me under obligation to it. The leading article in the number of that paper of the 16th inst., referring to your Havana Corresponded, I deem of sufficient importance to send you the following translation of:—

ANEWER TO THE CALVENGES SERIAD BY THE NEW YORK DEELED OF THE RONTH.

Chencel Martin has been appointed Degrees, who requested permission to go to Spain to take his family there, but for no other reason did he leave.

The orders which the data of negroes in Trinicad, Santo Repirity, and Rehal londs, have worted so effectually that over 1,500 Bernal negroes have been ought, who, in consequence, are set free.

The lieutenant Governers and Ansesses of those points have lean suspended and put on the brief time.

Senor Zalista is also to be tried before the Royal Andiencia, and, on personal security, has left the island seeme little time since.

'a the the assistance of the most as treducted in the horder as the condended, but not also made he had night, near 10 C'clock, in the boot and shoe some Jane to choose of them so seriously injured as to repute their aid.

The interior full the san before a high them as seriously injured as to repute the interior of Jane and place of them so seriously injured as to reduce the last of the underson of the majority in the boot and shoe is far as for he san in the san to the firm of the middle from the point of the building.

The created permission to go to Spain to take his family that over 1,500 Bernal negroes have been ought, who, in consequence, are set free.

The create permission to go to Spain to take his family that over 1,500 Bernal negroes have been ought, who, in consequence are set free.

A DECENSE MAN.—The body of a man was picked up yesterday morning, floating in the East river, and town into Whitehall sip. He was apparently a German, aged about 20, and it is supposed was a sallor. Coroner O'-Pornell held an inquest on the body.

Hrooklyn City Intelligence.

INSIGNAR BULINES.—A warshouse, which was being built in Congress street, near the East river, fell yester day, by reason of the badness of the mortar. The walkshowever, had only attained a height of eighteen feet. The less is about \$100. Hr. A. Coit is the owner. Auston. Thindicus Sweny, a youth of sitten years, was committed by Justice Swith yesterday, on a charge of recommitted by Justice Swith yesterday, on a charge of recommitted by Justice Swith yesterday, on a charge of recommitted by Justice Swith yesterday, on a charge of recommitted by Justice Swith Swith

there being no evidence against them, they will probably be discharged.

AEROET —A special committee of the Common Council submitted a report at the last meeting, it have detecting a new building for military purposes, in Ryerson attreet, Mast Brocklyn. The cost of the land will be \$10,000, and the building over \$240,000 more. The sum of \$40,000 was appropriated for the purpose. Alderman Graham moved that the committee be empowered to enter into contract for the exection of the colifee. Alderman Earnard opposed the report, on the ground that the centre would exceed the appropriation; and considering the rapid progress and probable extent of the city, he deceased it inadvisable to act in accordance with the negrections of the report. He was of orinion that two armories instead do one would be required. He presented a minority report which was put to the vote and lost, and the majority eyert was laid over in order to be printed.

Accorded Spariory House,—Alderman Mulligan offered as

Josty seport was laid over in order to be printed.

Assumes Station House.—Alderman Mulligan offered a resolution at the last meeting of the Common Council for the purpose of having a new station house erected in the twenth (now bixth) wand, to be called. "Police District No 6." He moved for an appropriation of \$10,000 for the purebase of a let of ground, and ito pay the supenses of a proper building, suggesting that the amount be assessed and included in the taxes of the present year. The resolution was lost, although the protection of the lite and property of the citizens is whelly inadequate in that part of the city.

Purt Lancare —A men of the name of James Donnelly was yesterdey agreeted by Captain Cambbell, of the Third district, charged with having taken \$17 from the proked of Hugh Moran. The prisoner was committed to answer.